

bring back each season a quantity of specimens for his museum, and a multitude of notes from which he regaled the Cambridge Philosophical Society with an account of his doings. Eventually he joined the Geological Society of London, and found there a wider field of action. After a time, Murchison also became a fellow of that Society, and he and Sedgwick soon formed a close intimacy. This friendship proved to be of signal service to the cause of geological progress. The two associates were drawn towards the same departments of investigation. They began their co-operation in the year 1827 by a journey through the west and north of Scotland, and from that time onward for many years they were constantly working together in Britain and on the Continent of Europe.

It would be interesting, but out of place here, to linger over the various conjoint labours of these two great pioneers in Palæozoic geology. We are only concerned with what they did, separately and in conjunction, towards the enlargement of the geological record and the definite establishment of the Palæozoic systems. Sedgwick began his work among the older fossiliferous formations by attacking the rugged and complicated region of Cumberland and Westmoreland, commonly known as the Lake District, and in a series of papers communicated to the Geological Society he worked out the general structure of that difficult tract of country. Though fossils had been found in the rocks, he did not at first make use of them for purposes of stratigraphical classification. He ascertained the succession of the great groups of strata by noting their lithological characters. One of the